

Daily Democrat

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY. One Year, \$5.00; Six Months, \$3.00; Three Months, \$1.50; One Month, 50c. No subscriptions taken for less than one month.

There is, naturally, the utmost anxiety to know the position of President Lincoln in the present crisis. We have, as our readers know, expressed ourselves firmly in the opinion that he would prove to be a sound, conservative man; that he would not be so easily carried back upon that great and increasing element of conservatism in the Northern States as well as in the South. Recent indications from every source show how nobly he is battling against the abolition tide, and it is our duty to aid him. The special correspondent of the New York Herald gives us the following semi-official report:

WASHINGTON, Dec 9, 1861. Great anxiety is felt with regard to the action of Congress, during the present week, in relation to the confiscation of slaves, and other measures that have been proposed. The administration, however, has an undoubted majority in both branches of the National Legislature, and every attempt at abolition legislation will be successfully met both by votes and by argument. A noted anti-slavery agitator remarked this morning:

"We do not expect to carry our measure, but we shall awaken public sentiment, and prepare the way for a revolution against the impolitic policy of the President and his counselors."

This awakening of public sentiment, and enlightenment of the intelligence of the masses, is precisely what Mr. Lincoln and his friends want. They are convinced that the sober second thought of the North will endorse with an overwhelming approach towards unanimity the course that has been resolved on by those who, with single-mindedness, desire the restoration of the integrity of the Union and its liberation from the dangers that encompass it.

It is of the utmost moment that every one should know exactly upon what ground the President stands, upon what accept the following facts as unquestionable and beyond the possibility of contradiction:

That the President is resolutely determined to veto any act of Congress, involving the emancipation of negroes, in such a manner that they are turned loose upon the Southern States on an equality with the white occupiers of the soil. He, on Saturday evening, uttered the following words: "Emancipation would be equivalent to a John Brown raid, on a gigantic scale. Our position is surrounded with a sufficient number of dangers already. Abolition would throw against us, irretrievably, the four States of Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland, which it is costing the nation such a dear and precious price to get back. We have our hands full as it is, and if there is to be any such radical legislation, we might as well out loose at once, and begin taking up the arduous to prevent our bleeding to death."

My informant has given me these words that fall from the President's lips, as nearly as he could remember them, and thinks they are exactly what he said. He spoke forcibly and energetically, depicting as worse than useless, from whatever point of view it might be regarded, the fanciful disturbance which the ultras of Congress are endeavoring to create.

It will be seen that President Lincoln is fully conscious of his duties, and has the courage and manliness to stand up to them. The awakening of the public sentiment is just what we most earnestly desire beyond all things, and it is to it we look to crush out and destroy in an overwhelming avalanche this vile and disgraceful spirit of combined black and red republicanism in both houses, and even in the Cabinet. It will be seen that President Lincoln says, in the exact language of the LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT, that "emancipation is a John Brown raid on a gigantic scale." The President has, we sincerely believe, all the nerve necessary, and he certainly seems determined to do it. He fully understands the condition of affairs—better than any of his advisers. And the force and energy with which he is reported to have spoken, show that he is resolved. We have said before, and we repeat it, that within a few weeks the struggle will be between the President, aided by the conservatives, and the ultras, and he will win the battle.

This war should, as far as possible, be relieved of the horrors usually attending a civil war. All the great generals, men who have distinguished themselves by service, have followed up this war and humane course. It is more than probable that Gen. McClellan's conservative course towards Kentucky, when he commanded this Department, had the most beneficial effect. It indicated that the war was not against any State institution, nor to coerce public opinion; but only to defend the people against the assaults of ambitious and designing men. Anderson, Sherman, Dix, and Halleck, who have been the most successful officers, have published letters which meet the approval of all. We know that this course, so well begun, will be continued, and that when the war is concluded, and the Union restored, we may be able to say that, however terrible civil war is in itself, that, in this country, it has been conducted upon the principle of civilized warfare.

There is a letter in private circulation in the city, purporting to have been written by the Hon. Joseph Holt, on the 20th of November, 1861, which contains more of self-evident contradiction than ever has been exhibited in the same space of paper.

It is accredited to the Pittsburg Chronicle, and said to be from a member of President Buchanan's Cabinet, and from "a truly Christian man, and a tried patriot, said to be Hon. J. Holt."

It abounds in bad grammar, bad English, bad rhetoric, bad sense, and bad morals, and is an epitome of nonsense that can deceive no one.

It seems that General Fremont left St. Louis in violation of orders. He was ordered to remain in that city to await the further direction of the President.

We published in our yesterday's paper a very severe and deserved censure upon an extraordinary proclamation of Major Gen. Hunter. If there could be any apology for such an order it is to be found in the following account from the St. Louis Republican of the 6th. It must be noticed that "St. Gordon" is rather a freebooter than an officer of any other character, and that he was protected by a number of persons in Platte county and county, who gave information whenever the Federal forces were coming within dangerous proximity.

The order of Gen. Hunter, we learn, was simply retaliatory. It was certainly very efficient, but too sweeping for an army officer to issue. St. Gordon has fled from Platte City. We have still later information from the same place in which there is an expression of relief at his departure, expressed by both secession and Union men, whom he seems to have plundered with an impartiality showing him to be above any mere political opinions. There is no doubt, however, that citizens of Platte City had outcountenanced and encouraged him. Platte City is in the Kansas Department, and it is to be said of both parties, that they never behave like Christians in peace and fight like the devil in war.

The notorious St. Gordon, of Platte county, with his small band, is still roaming about Western Missouri, perpetrating all sorts of outrages. One day last week, when the Eastern train arrived at Weston, Missouri, the band arrested Captain Rabb, Captain Moonlight, and Lieutenant White, all of Lane's Brigade. This party drew their revolvers and prepared to defend themselves. They were assured, however, that such a course would be madness, that all the rebels wanted was their arms, and if their weapons were surrendered they would be made prisoners. An agreement was entered into that Captain Rabb and Lieutenant White should remain with a Mr. Oldham, of Platte county, and that Captain Moonlight should go to St. Joseph on parole, in company with another citizen of Platte county, to try if Colonel Rabb (commanding there) would exchange for them. Arriving at St. Joseph, Captain Moonlight learned that St. Gordon had sent Captain Rabb and Lieutenant White south, but that they were given to Captain Rabb, and he had taken said Captain Rabb and Lieutenant White from under your charge, and sent them by the way of Liberty, Mo., to God knows where. I do not consider myself under any obligation to return with Mr. Morin. It was distinctly understood between yourself and us that St. Gordon had no control over us; that we were perfectly free in your charge, and would not be sent away until an effort was made to exchange for the prisoners at St. Joseph. In immediate violation of this Captain Rabb and Lieutenant White were, almost immediately on our departure, sent to Platte City, from there to Liberty, and a party ordered to pursue me, and bring me back, but fortunately they did not find us, as they took the wrong road. If St. Gordon had meant us to respect the agreement, he should have respected it himself. He plainly showed that he did not respect my word or Mr. Morin's, or he would not have sent them after us. I only agreed myself to return with the understanding that our words were to be respected, and that the agreement was not to be violated by St. Gordon or any one else on his side. I repeat, as such has not been the case, I am at perfect liberty to return to my command.

Respectfully yours, THOMAS MOONLIGHT, Captain Fourth Regiment K. V."

The next day after the arrest of this party, Gordon and his freebooters again made their appearance at Weston, and when the Eastern train arrived took possession of the mails and express goods, and made off with them. The following night the railroad bridge at Latah was burned down. The railroad superintendent at St. Joseph notified the agent here that no more trains would be taken to Weston until the train that was taken there was returned, and a sufficient guard was placed along the line of the road to prevent further outrages. The result of all this is that some of our merchants lost goods that were coming to them by express, and no Eastern mail has arrived at Weston for nearly a week.

But matters will now assume a brighter aspect. Gen. Hunter has taken the border affairs into hand, and is active in measures that will insure our protection for the winter. Much apprehension exists that when the winter comes, over, and a natural bridge thus formed, our cities will be burned and the country ravished by armed bands from Missouri. Major Hough has been sent to Weston with his command, and has been doing much good in that town, and sent them to Fort Leavenworth, where they are held in close confinement. Among them are Perry Wallingford, D. D. Burns, Merritt Union, and Louis and Simon Braheare, prominent citizens of Platte county, who are said to have given much to oppress Union men and aid rebellion in Missouri.

The goods and merchandise of the Union men have been received for by the Government officers, and ferried over to the fort, and cannon planted to shell and burn the towns. They may now rebel outrages be perpetrated, Weston will be destroyed.

The people of Kentucky are waiting patiently, and with the expectation that the present Secretary of War will be removed in waiting, they enter into and fully appreciate the arduous position in which the President is placed; beset by those who elected him, and against whom he now finds it necessary to act. The people of the State are loyal in every sense of the word; loyal, and with patience to wait the course of events, and having a full appreciation of the many difficulties surrounding the Chief Executive. While this is the case it must not be supposed that the Union men of Kentucky can ever consent to Cameron's remaining in the Cabinet. The wicked scheme he proposed, pregnant with inconceivable atrocities, and threatening to bleed in one common ruin the whole people of the South, is the unpardonable sin. No water can wash it out. It is a shock from which the State will not recover, and his name will go down to the latest generation with execration. Something may be said to be due to the men who were most efficient in electing Lincoln; but we expect, and confidently expect, the news of Cameron's removal. Kentucky will take nothing less. He is looked upon as the new John Brown, without the old John Brown's courage. Let him be expunged.

We understand that the senior editor of the Journal returned to the city yesterday after an absence of several weeks.

Dirty Streets.

It is a very common remark by strangers that Louisville "enjoys" the dirtiest streets to be found in the Union. Much as we dislike to have such a slur cast upon our otherwise beautiful city, we greatly fear that we must submit to the verdict. Our streets are dirty—terribly dirty—horribly dirty—they are filthy. Why? Enough money is spent in scraping up the dirt, one would think, to secure some freedom from the mire; but it is an endless job.

There are several reasons for this state of the case, and we need never expect clean streets until the causes of dirt are removed. First, of our streets have sufficient fall to carry off the water—it gathers, stagnates, collects dirt, and the mud is spread upon the street, or sends up its noxious effluvia to salute our nostrils. The original engineers, in laying off the streets, must have believed in dead levels; for all the older portions of the city, or most of them, were cut down to a level—no advantage taken of the drainage offered by the natural elevations and depressions.

Second, the water is ever bestowed on the means of conveying off the water. No great city can hope to be perfectly clean without a complete system of sewers. Louisville has none, except two or three short ones that do but little good. Every street in the city leading to the river should have a large sewer, at its river end on a level with the river at very low-water mark, and rising towards the southern line with a sufficient grade to carry off to the river all the water, filth, &c., with alleys at every intersection.

Third, the material with which our streets are paved adds immensely to the accumulation of dirt. The limestone, which they are macadamized, when broken, grinds to powder under every passing vehicle.

Fourth, citizens are permitted, without hindrance, to throw any filth they choose into the gutters and streets, when it should be collected in vessels and carted away.

There may be other causes besides these four, and no doubt there are; but if these faults were properly corrected, the result would be a vast improvement; worth more to the beauty, health, and growth of the city than the cost would amount to. This subject demands some attention from the Council. Temporary relief is all that can be expected this winter, but the best interests of the city seem to call for some settled policy for opening the spring with permanent improvements, and now is the time to discuss the matter in all its bearings, and arrive at some definite plan of action by the time winter is over.

THE NECESSITIES OF THE WESTERN PART OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.—There can be no earthly doubt but that the due administration of the law, the suppression of rebellion, the protection of loyal citizens by the speedy and certain arraignment of those who have espoused and aided the rebellion, and perpetrated iniquities of the darkest hue upon Union men, require that a District Court for Western Kentucky and Tennessee should at once be established, that it may have the rebels indicted for high treason, their property confiscated, and be ready, as the army moves onward, to administer the laws of our Government. This court could at once set at naught; and, as our triumphant army shall go onward, the judge could be allowed to hold terms at other places. This rebellion will make a heavy increase of business, and require judges and officers who know the localities, and can set the machinery of the law in successful operation.

The jaws of the Directors of the Bank of Louisville have not yet been pried open to account for their not responding to the call of the Military Board. Have the funds of the bank been handed over to the enemy, or is the bank unable to furnish its quota? The people of Kentucky will not rest satisfied to be kept in the dark on this subject. Out with the reason—make a clean breast of it.

The beautiful words of the celebrated song, "Home, Sweet Home," were written on a Sunday, in an upper room of the Palais Royal, at Paris, by John Howard Payne, an American.

One of the finest pearls in the world has recently been found in the Bay of Panama. It is of a perfect pear shape, and of the finest water.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The Intelligence says: Those who, mistaking passion for strength, have been swift to invoke a resort to expedients whose adoption would be as little creditable to the manhood of the loyal States as to the prowess of the Union, enlisted under the ensign of the Union, find that the President gives no place in his thoughts to such humiliating confessions of weakness as imply disagreement to the ability of the Government, with the resources placed in his hands, to cope successfully with this great revolt.

"The Union," he says, "must be preserved; and hence all indispensable means must be employed." But, adds the President, "we should not be hasty to determine that radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable." These and simple words! As admirable for their prudence as for the conscious resolve which bespeaks the presence of strong convictions both of right and expediency. That in giving expression to such worthy sentiments Mr. Lincoln has correctly interpreted the mind and heart of the loyal population throughout the land, we do not for a moment doubt.

AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA.—We have been permitted to make the following extract from a private letter from one of the officers of a Texas regiment in Arizona to a relative in Houston. It was written from Las Cruces, under date of November 21:

"I have nothing new this time to write about, only that we are hourly expecting the Alas from New Mexico, two thousand six hundred strong. Everything like stores, &c., has been removed to Fort Quitman, below Bliss, and we intend fighting them here, relying on our just frontiering them. Our numbers, our force, all told, is but five hundred; but good and true men. Expresses have been sent to Sibley, to hurry him up. I expect to be in Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, Christmas day. Some twenty Californians have just arrived here from California. They bring dates of September 12, and we learn with pleasure that Sumner is not coming here with troops, that he can't raise them."—Houston (Texas) Telegraph, Nov. 22.

A regiment should always present an attractive appearance except when belated by an enemy—and then the more repulsive the better.

Tribute of Respect—Third Kentucky Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISVILLE LEGION, THIRD KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, Camp Nevin, Dec. 5, 1861.

At a meeting of the commissioned officers of the Louisville Legion, Third Kentucky Volunteers, called to express their sympathies in regard to the death of Lieutenant Milton W. Curry, of company D, in said regiment.

On motion, Capt. L. P. Lovett, of company B, was called to the chair, and Lieut. N. B. Moninger, of company H, was appointed secretary.

On motion, a committee was appointed to draw up the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of Lieut. Curry the service has lost an efficient officer, his comrades in arms a true and genial friend, and the country a devoted patriot. We, the undersigned, in token of our great affliction, and hope that the spirit of the departed will be a blessing to the army, and here let me remark, with credit to Surgeons Moore and Ingram, that of 475 cases of disease during the last month, they report but four deaths. This is attributable either to the superior skill of these medical gentlemen, or to some peculiar power and influence of the "consecrated" brandy which their kind and gentlemanly steward, Dr. Flavius F. Taylor, may be seen contributing in his morning rounds to the various hospitals.

Things in the vicinity of Campbellsville are assuming quite a warlike aspect. On last Saturday the Ohio Twenty-ninth passed through, to-day the Ohio Nineteenth, both on route for Columbia. To-morrow we look for another regiment, and still another and another. What does all this mean? We leave you to judge for yourselves.

A BRITISH JOURNAL ON THE AMERICAN SIDE OF THE MASON AND SIDDELL QUESTION.—The Halifax (Nova Scotia) Sun, of November 25, has the following in relation to the Mason and Sidell affair:

The public mind is seemingly much perplexed about the legality of the apprehension of Mason and Sidell, the ambassadors of the Southern States, and the bearing of the royal mail steamer Trent, when attempting to escape to Europe. When we refer to the law of nations, as laid down by the greatest of British statesmen, we find that the action of the United States Government in this apprehension has, at least, the sanction of ancient and modern law on this important point.

Lord Stowell, one of the ablest of British jurists, says:

"The carrying of the dispatches of the enemy is also a condemnation, even if carried by neutrals. The ambassador of the enemy may be stopped on his passage, but when he arrives in the neutral country he becomes a private individual, and is entitled to certain privileges."

Lord Stowell further declared—and the doctrine was acted upon by the whole judges in the subsequent case, that of the Atlanta—that the neutral ship carrying dispatches was liable to be forfeited, and decided accordingly.

RESCUED.—An interesting white girl, only thirteen years of age, was rescued last night by detective Officer Ross from an attempt to be smuggled by a yellow roomer. This is the third instance within the last fortnight in which Officer Ross has been called upon by distressed relatives of girls (minors) to recover them from houses of ill fame, whether they have been enticed by the object of the case, or are on the subject of judicial reform in this District, their attention may properly be called to the fact that there is no law here punishing the keepers of bawdy houses for harboring or enticing away girls under age from their homes, and leaving them the victims of such outrages are white will not disqualify them, it is to be hoped, as candid dates for redress at the hands of our law-makers.—Wash. Star.

Why didn't you say that the girl was black? Then Sumner, or Lovejoy, or Wilson, or Stevens would have attended to the matter immediately; as she was only a white girl, of course they can't be expected to pay any attention to your suggestion.

CAUCUS OF THE ABOLITION MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—The caucus of the Republican members of Congress, called by a two days' notice for Saturday evening last in the Hall of the House of Representatives, proved a complete failure. Only twelve of the radicals assembled, and the caucus was adjourned to this evening. We hope it will prove an equalization again.

The object of the caucus was to discuss the emancipation measure now pending in Congress, and it was hoped that resolutions would be adopted censuring the President for his conservative policy. The fact that the meeting was only attended by a dozen men is a very bad indication of the patriotic course of the President could receive. The Abolitionists may as well make up their minds at once that their States policy cannot be carried either by force or fraud. The people are against them.—N. Y. Herald, 10th.

THE CUSTOMERS OF A CERTAIN COOPER in a town west called him a vast deal of vexation by their saving habits and persistence in getting and buying but little work. "I stood it, however," said he, "until one day old Sam Crabtree brought an old bung hole, to which he heaved a new barrel made. Then I quit business in disgust."

MISS SIDDELL.—It is said that when Lieutenant Fairfax made the attempt to arrest Sidell on the Trent, Miss Sidell made a gallant defense of her father. Having placed herself against the state room door, and baring her breast, she told the officer she would submit to be shot sooner than allow him to pass, and held her ground until she was forcibly dragged away, boxing the officer's face manfully all the time.

MILTON'S WATCH.—Sir Charles Fellows has bequeathed the watch of Milton to the British Museum in the following terms: "I give and bequeath Milton's watch to the Trustees of the British Museum, to be deposited in the British Museum, upon condition that the watch may be placed under glass, or in some other way be always kept exposed to public view."

Camp News.

CAMP ARMY JOHNSON, NEAR CAMPBELLVILLE, KY., Dec. 10, 1861. Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: Presuming that a short letter from this place would not be without some interest to your many readers, I have concluded to say a few words relating to the encampment which has been established at this point. There have been until recently portions of three regiments encamped in the vicinity of Campbellsville, to-wit: Col. Hobson's, Wheat's, and Pennabaker's. Col. Wheat's was filled this day by the arrival of Col. Dudley with 400 men from Lexington, which makes Dudley the Colonel and Wheat the Lieutenant-Colonel Pennabaker will start with his skeleton regiment for Elizabethtown next Wednesday. He will there be reinforced by a sufficient number to complete his regiment. As Mr. W. Hobson's, which is now entirely complete, and of which I wish more particularly to speak, is encamped on the turnpike leading to Lebanon, this regiment is composed of the sturdy boys of this (Green river) country, well drilled, and seem to be a very good body of men. They are a great many cases of measles in this camp; and here let me remark, with credit to Surgeons Moore and Ingram, that of 475 cases of disease during the last month, they report but four deaths. This is attributable either to the superior skill of these medical gentlemen, or to some peculiar power and influence of the "consecrated" brandy which their kind and gentlemanly steward, Dr. Flavius F. Taylor, may be seen contributing in his morning rounds to the various hospitals.

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Not so bad—Jeff. Davis to "Old Abe" after the fall of Sumpter.

"Old Abe" to Jeff. Davis after the capture of Port Royal.

Report of Congress—Wednesday.

Gentlemen who smoke allege that it makes them feel calm and complacent. They tell us that the more they smoke the less they fret.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's "Evening News." ACTION OF THE ABOLITION CAUCUS IN CONGRESS!

Order From Gen. McClellan! PROCLAMATION BY COL. MORGAN PRICE AT OSCEOLA YOWING VENGANCE—SKIRMISH!

Foreign News! Capt. Nelson Enters Protest!

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—About sixty gentlemen were present at the Republican caucus. Finally, the pro-secession resolution of Representative Bingham was unanimously adopted. It provides for the confiscation of all property of rebels in arms, and of those ground that we never could put down the rebellion with the bullet, and that we must employ the slaves to do it.

Mr. Pomeroy, from Mr. Seward's country, deprecated the strife. He wanted the Republican party maintained, and said that we ought not to fail with the Administration; that we should blame ourselves; that we had abandoned our party; and that there was no longer a Republican party in New York, Pennsylvania, or Ohio.

The same strain closed the debate, which showed unmistakably that the House will strike straight and sure right at the heart of the rebellion.

Special to the Tribune.—It is probable that the first military execution for desertion will take place speedily. Private Johnson, who deserted from Company D, Lincoln Cavalry, is now on trial. The proofs against him are conclusive. He was endeavoring not merely to get away from our army, but to go over to the rebels. It is understood that an example will be made of him. The trial will probably be concluded to-morrow.

Last night the troops along the center of our lines slept on their arms. A dispatch from General McClellan informed them that an attack by the enemy was probable. To-day at noon several regiments were ordered to be ready for an emergency, and were drawn up in line; but afterwards dismissed. To-night our troops are again on the alert, sleeping on their arms.

General Johnston, commanding the Confederate forces, has issued an order directing the officers in charge of the military prisons in this city to confine no civilian who is not regularly committed by a Magistrate, and no soldier except a deserter, or those arrested by patrol, without special orders from headquarters. This will be the means of checking a very serious offense.

Thirty-seven rebels, prisoners of the two hundred and fifty recently released, having arrived at Norfolk, a corresponding number of our prisoners have been forwarded north by the rebel authorities. It is understood that Col. Corcoran and other officers designated as hostages for the safety of the pirates, will not be released, except in exchange for our pirates.

Saxton, Dec. 12.—The steamer Hansa, from Bremen via Southampton, Nov. 27, has arrived. The steamer from St. Thomas arrived at Southampton on the 27th of November, with the intelligence that the Southern Commissioners, Mason and Sidell, were forcibly taken from the British mail steamer Trent.

The Federal Council, of Switzerland, had demanded satisfaction from France for a fresh violation of Swiss territory by the French General, Darnes, near Geneva. Geneva has replied, saying that the French General had been repulsed by the Neapolitan soldiers, and that he was unable to go to them, but will be with them when necessary. He expects all Italians to have their swords ready.

Captain Nelson had entered his protest against the destruction of the ship Harvey Birch by the rebel steamer Nashville. The Southampton magistrate refused Captain Wilson a warrant for the search of the Nashville, and referred him to the Secretary of State.

Captain Pegram and Mr. Yancy had returned from London together, and the latter states that it has been intimated to him by a third party that the Nashville has been recognized by the British Government as a national vessel, and will be allowed to re-land at Southampton.

The case with the James Alder, so as to exercise perfect neutrality between the two contending parties.

London, Nov. 27.—Consols closed at 94 1/2 for account. S. lives and New York Central Railroad shares had advanced. The bullion in the Bank of France has increased £100,000.

Sales cotton for next days, 9000 bales, including 4000 to speculators and exporters. Market dull, and quotations mainly unchanged. Manchester advices generally unfavorable.

LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 11.—Col. Morgan, in command of the troops at Weston, has issued a proclamation to the citizens of Platte county, in which he calls upon them to aid him in protecting the railroad, and calls on them to return to their homes, and to protect persons and property. No negroes will be allowed within the camp or to leave the State without a pass. All marauding parties and armed men will be shot. Morgan's force is composed of Missourians enlisted under Gamble's call, and a portion of the 7th Missouri, and other troops, are ordered to West Point, Bates county, Mo.

Good News from Glasgow.

THE NOTORIOUS ROBBERS AND MURDERERS, CAPTAIN SWEENEY, AND HIS ENTIRE BAND, CAPTURED—PEACE AND QUIET IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF HOWARD, BRYAN, CAMERON, WAT, RANDOLPH, AND CHARLTON—THE RESULT.

We learn that this notorious band of robbers, who will be recollected as the robbers of Major Rollins' farm, who was nothing more nor less than a cruel and merciless lawbreaker, keeping up a continual turmoil in the important central portion of the State, has been captured with all his band.

On Saturday last they were quietly picking cards in Roper's Mill, near Glasgow, deeming themselves entirely secure by the misapprehension of the authorities, and leading to the place in their view, of one side of the largest and densest bottom in the State, in which to scatter and escape. They felt secure as if in a valley of the Rocky Mountains.

But in this state of fancied security, Capt. Merrill, with a detachment of Major Marshall's cavalry, pounced upon and secured the pickets, and getting between the misapprehension and the place, they were captured with all his band.

The following Sweeney is a general of long standing. He was arrested near Walker in November, and there lost several of his men, and his band were a terror to several counties—during an entire region, he was in November by running and hiding on their approach—but is now recaptured, and a few days will see him in the hands of the law. He was a member of Maj. Marshall and Capt. Merrill's force, and an important and gallant officer.—St. Louis Republic, 11th.

THE TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY. (From the Lexington Republican, Dec. 11.) A letter from one of our subscribers, a colonel in the Confederate service, to a Knoxville, Tenn., December 3, says that the East Tennessee University, at Knoxville, from the Chimney Top Mountains, had collected in Cooke and Hancock counties, where our citizen soldiers have made unsuccessful attempts upon them. He says, however, to get them to day with my command, and he has a large force of men. The moment to advise you as to the result. He hung two of the leading bridge burners at Greenville Saturday evening.

Garrett Hall, formerly of Morgan county, Tenn., but who for some months has been with the East Tennessee University, at Knoxville, was arrested in that county on Monday last, and brought to this city. When arrested he was acting in the capacity of a recruiting officer for Lincoln's army in Kentucky. He is a raw-boned, self-willed, and in making the arrest he was shot by one of the Confederate party. We learn, not severely wounded. Curiosity was manifested by the townsfolk at his arrival, everybody wanted to get a peep at the "male." He was lodged in the city jail.

The following anecdote of the war was told us by Captain B. Gordon, of the British ship Osceola, and said that he was in the great fight between the Osceola and the Guerriere, and said that as the British ship came sailing down, and then, as they heard the sharp report of the guns were run out and the men were seen on the poop and bagged guns were ordered in haste to Captain Hall, asked for orders to fire. "Not yet," was the quiet response. As they came nearer, and the British vessel poured in her fire, the first Lieutenant of the Confederates came forward, and said, "I am here to return the broadside, saying that the men could not be restrained much longer. "Not yet," was the laconic reply. As the British ship came, and the Americans fired, the British ship was in the midst of the Guerriere, and they began to believe that their own shipmen were afraid to manœuvre with strength with that of the enemy, and that they were more than their match. The British ship was in the midst of the Guerriere, and they began to believe that their own shipmen were afraid to manœuvre with strength with that of the enemy, and that they were more than their match.

Model Sentinel.—An anecdote is related of a certain Union soldier, who, during the invasion of the Macpherson House, was engaged in 1794, which is worthy of being recorded, as it may be of service to our ranks. The person referred to was a man by the name of Rusk, who was a well known, in his day, as a man of outdoor underwriter. It did not seem to him to be a small matter, leaving a horseman estimated at one million dollars. Mr. Rusk, then, was a very young man, and the Macpherson House. It fell to his lot to be stationed sentinel over a baggage wagon. The weather was cold, wet, stormy and wet. This set the soldier to musing. After rambling on in his own brain, he was suddenly aroused by the cry, "Corporal of the Guard! Corporal of the Guard!" The corporal came and inquired what was wanted. Rusk wished to be relieved for a few minutes, having some











